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A NEW SPECIES OF ANTILOCAPRINE, *TETRAMERYX* *ONUSROSAGRIS*, FROM A PLEISTOCENE CAVE DEPOSIT IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA

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The present brief notice preliminarily describes a new Antilocaprine from a Pleistocene cave deposit in southern Arizona. The remains were discovered and collected the past summer by the joint authors. Detached limb bones point to the new pronghorn approximating the modern species in general body proportions. The outstanding character of the fossil is its symmetrically forked horn-cores of circular cross section that replace the simple, unforked and laterally flattened cores of *Antilocapra*. It is presumed that the Arizona cores were provided with a deciduous sheath somewhat as in the manner of the recent pronghorn.¹ The horn-cores, while notably larger and more branching, are in their general situation and form very much as those of *Tetrameryx conklingi* Stock of the Pleistocene of New Mexico. The orbit is fully as prominent and the bullae as large as in the modern species of *Antilocapra*. The new material includes major portions of two skulls with horn-cores and teeth, several detached cores, a mandibular ramus, and a series of skeletal elements as listed below. Hazel de Berard's drawing in the adjoining figure of the more typical of the crania obviates the need of more detailed description at the present time. The material has been carefully freed from the matrix and assembled by Albert Thomson of the Museum's preparation staff.

Because of the fascination always attendant on cave exploration and the general lack of work in this field in North America, an account of the present discovery may be of interest. The entrance, about three feet in breadth and one and one-half in height, was quite a squeeze. As the particular cavern had a reputation for caving in, we had to be on our guard as we crawled through the narrow tunnels or investigated with candles the smaller nooks and crannies. We encountered the first sign of fossils, a small bone projecting from the ceiling, on our way out of the cave on the first day. The explored part of the cave consists mainly of a large cavern 30–50 feet high, of grayish limestone, into which open

¹Roosevelt, Theodore, and Others, 1902, 'The Deer Family,' p. 98.

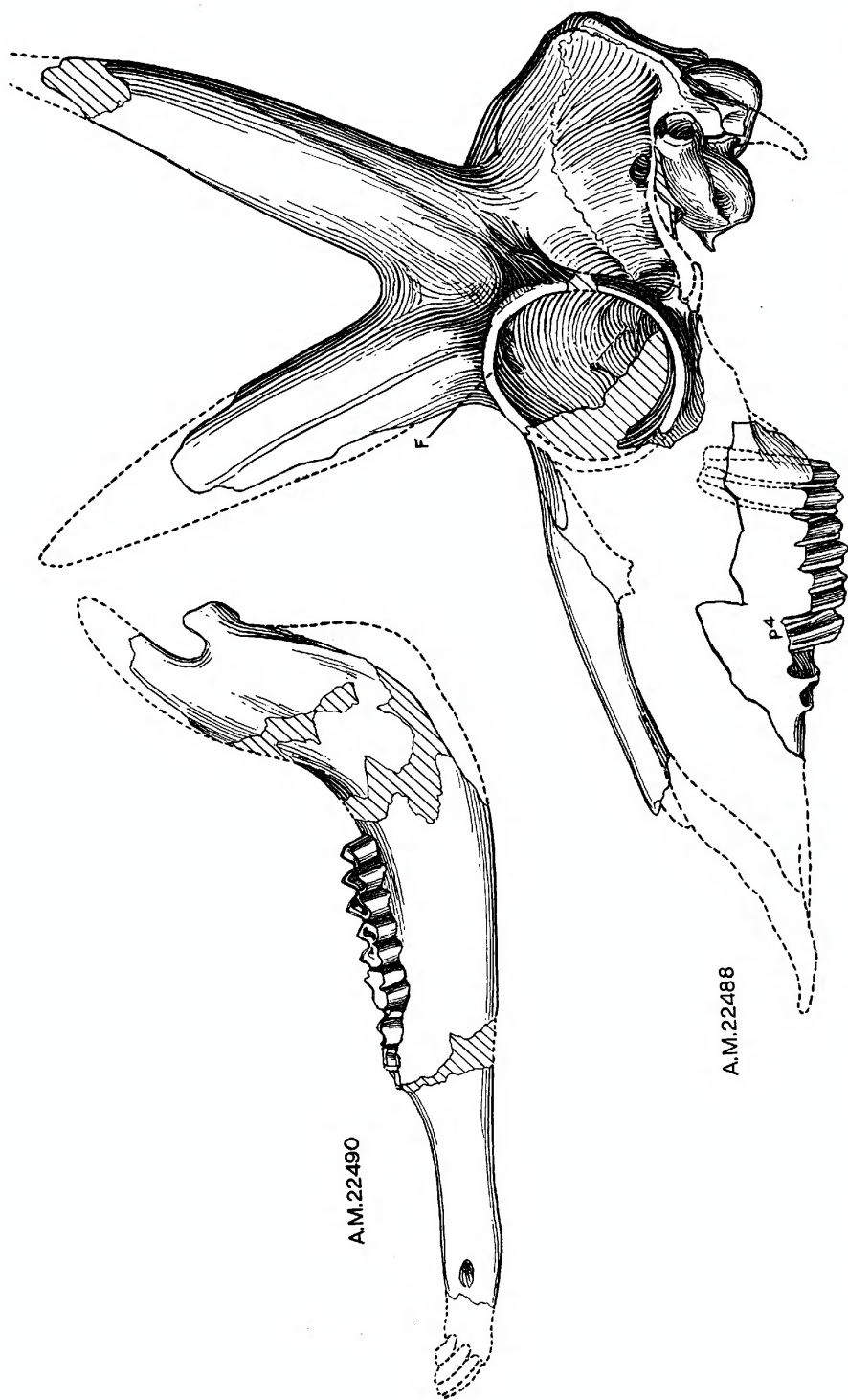


Fig. 1. A. M. 22488 and 22490, *Telrameryx onusrosagris*, n. sp., type and ref., from a Pleistocene cave deposit in southern Arizona.
Lateral views of skull and ramus $\times \frac{1}{2}$. F, supra-orbital foramen.

two entrances and the mouth of a long tunnel. It was at the mouth of this tunnel that the second specimens were found, and it was here that we first commenced operations and secured the only mandibular ramus. Later at the spot where we had first noticed the bone in the ceiling, we worked for three days with the result that we uncovered two skulls, a pelvis, some vertebrae, and numerous limb bones. The fossils were embedded in rubble, which consisted largely of limestone fragments and hardened clay. The floor of the cave to great depth was made up of rich dark earth permeated with fragments of rock. Some distance down the passage there were stalactites of many sizes and shapes, and signs of water erosion. In the main room we found a piece of pottery and a bone crackled by fire.

MEASUREMENTS

	<i>T. onusrosagris</i> , n. sp.		<i>T. conklingi</i> Stock	<i>Antilocapra</i> <i>americana</i> Ord
	A.M. 22488	A.M. 22489	(After Stock, 1930)	A.M. 75243, ♂
Horn-cores, fore and aft diameter of base.	60.3 mm.	58. mm.	40.5 mm.	38. mm.
Height fork from notch	103.	104.	50. ¹	
Height tip above orbit.	((145.))	(140.)	61. ¹	142.
p ² -m ³ incl.....	64.8			73.
m ³	15.2×8.7	17.2×8.9		15×9.5
	A.M. 22490			
p ₂ (alv.)-p ₄ incl.....	20.7			29.
m ₁ -m ₃ incl.....	45.			50.5
p ₂ (alv.)-m ₃ incl.....	65.2		54.5	79.5
	A.M. 22483			
	Of Different Individuals			
Greatest length:				
Radius.....	193.		156.	210.
Metacarpus.....	198.		153.6	209.5
Tibia.....	276.			267.
Metatarsus.....	207.		165.9	219.5

() approximate; (()) estimated.

¹From cast.

Tetrameryx onusrosagris, new species

Figure 1

TYPE.—Skull with horn-cores, p^2 – p^3 alveoli, and moderately worn p^4 – m^3 . A.M. 22488 Figured this paper, *Fig. 1*.

Maxillae displaced and broken,
premaxilla missing.

REFERRED.—

Partial skull with right horn-core and m^1 – m^2 . A.M. 22489

Fragment of posterior basal area of skull. A.M. 22484

Five detached horn-cores. A.M. 22484

Left ramus with p_2 alveolus – m_3 . A.M. 22490 Figured this paper, *Fig. 1*.
Premolars broken.

Four fragments of rami. A.M. 22484

Skeletal elements of several individuals, including: A.M. 22483

Three fragments of scapulae.

Four partial humeri, two distal and two proximal ends.

One ulno-radius (broken), distal half of second, and top of ulna.

Metacarpus.

Right and left femora, proximal ends missing, eight fragments.

Tibia.

Metatarsus and distal end of second.

Astragalus.

Two 1st, three broken 1st, two 2d, and one 3d phalanges.

Pelvis.

Sacrum.

Sternum fragment.

Three cervicals (including atlas).

Five lumbar and two fragments.

One dorsal and two fragments.

One rib and four fragments.

Miscellaneous fragments including two distal ends of metapodials.